

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND MAIN STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE FACT THAT THE TIMES DOES NOT PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHICH APPEARS IN THE FOLLOWING REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

## A DECISION ON TRUSTS.

For the past six or eight years The Times has been endeavoring to explain the elementary principles that are at the foundation of the industrial combinations of the day, and because The Times has tried to make plain to the common understanding that these combinations are the natural and logical results of forces inseparably connected with an advancing and a developing civilization, thoughtful men have insisted upon branding The Times as the friend of trusts and the ally of the rich against the poor. The highest court of the State of New York has just made a decision which is a complete affirmation of the principles which The Times has been explaining, and we hope that hereafter our critics will include in their denunciations the law of the land as well as The Times, that punishments may be duly meted out where they belong.

The foundation principle that The Times has been contending for is that whatever one man may lawfully do when acting by himself any number of men may do when acting together in concert; and, therefore, that as one man may force competition upon his rival to the point of destroying him, a number of men when acting together may equally do the same thing. But there is a qualifying principle that acts in the case, and that is that the combined action of the number acting together must be in good faith for the advancement of their own interests and not for the purpose of doing a wilful and malicious injury to the party affected. To illustrate: A has a prosperous hat business on Broad Street. B and C have a perfect right to combine and set up a hat store next door to him, even though it is their purpose to drive him out of the business and get possession of it and thereby ruin him. This is every day and legitimate competition. But suppose B and C hated A and did this, not to secure a prosperous business for themselves, but only to ruin A and make him a beggar in the streets. This would have no right to do this. This is the sole restriction upon the right to combine. If the combination is in good faith for the benefit of the union it is legitimate. But if it aims at doing a wilful and malicious injury to another it is vicious.

The New York case, just decided, is this: The great body of wholesale druggists in the country entered into a combination and applied to the manufacturers of patent medicines to sell to none but themselves; to sell to all at one price, and they bound themselves to retail at an advance of ten per cent. to retailers at the manufacturers' price. About ninety per cent. of all the wholesale druggists went into the combination and the manufacturers all agreed to it. John D. Park & Sons, who refused to enter the combination, applied to the courts to break this combination up, and he averred that the druggists "compelled" the manufacturers to go into the combination, and reported to them all dealers who did not buy under the arrangement, who were put upon a "cut off" list, to whom the manufacturers would sell no goods thereafter, and that they could, therefore, buy none. This certainly comes up to the modern conception of the bogy called a trust as perfectly as anything could. But the Court of Appeals of New York said all these men acting together had a perfect right to do what they had done. Each had a right to do singly what all were doing together, and that so far as the manufacturers were concerned, their goods belonged to them and they could do with them as they pleased, and that the arrangement was no more than the conditions prescribed by them upon which their goods could be bought, and they had a perfect right to prescribe those conditions. We have said from the beginning that this had to be the ultimate result of the discussion, and now we report, that we hope our critics will take in the law of the land when they deride The Times, and let that law bear its full share of the censure of our critics.

## PROSPERITY NOT A CRIME.

Some of the prophets of evil have been almost as busy, if not more so, since the election on November 9th than they were during the campaign which preceded

it. They tell us that the election was carried by the money power; that the people were more influenced by the full-dinner-pail argument than by anything else, and attached more importance to prosperity than to the principles of government. There has been much of this sort of talk, we are sorry to say, in the Virginia newspapers. It is refreshing, therefore, to read the following from the Rockbridge County News:

The result of the election is another demonstration of the capacity of the American people for self-government, and a proud testimonial, in face of the appeals they have met, of their perfect confidence in their ability to preserve their free institutions and hand them down to their children, while at the same time shirking no responsibility that may arise, not only at home, but in any arena in the world.

And this from the South Boston News: This is a grand country of ours. The Democratic speakers, in some of them—endeavored to make the people believe that the defeat of William Jennings Bryan would just wind up the affairs of the republic. They said that the Democrats are going on just the same, and that, when upon live issues, the Democratic party, with a leader as David B. Hill, will sweep the country.

We said during the campaign, and we have seen no reason since to change our opinion, that there were abundant evidences that the republic was stronger than ever in its history. If the people of this country had believed that the republic was in danger through the re-election of McKinley, they would have defeated him in spite of the so-called money power and the prosperity argument. But the politicians were unable with all their alarms to make the people believe that the republic was threatened. Many people did take the business view. They reasoned that the country was prosperous, and that there was no sufficient cause for a change in administration. More than this, they believed that if Mr. Bryan should be elected, confidence would be shaken, with the probable result of a financial panic, and they were not willing to make experiments with the business interests of the country simply because Mr. Bryan and his associates declared that our institutions were in danger.

The people of this country are not afraid of the money power, they are not afraid that any party in power will be able to overthrow the republic and set up an empire. The people are amply able to take care of themselves and their interests and the republic, and if the Republican party should dare make any radical departures from the course which this nation has pursued from the beginning, at the very first opportunity that party would be crushed and the conspirators would be punished as they deserved.

Away with the idea that it is un-Democratic to be prosperous! Away with the idea that the republic is growing richer every day. Away with the idea that the Democratic party must array itself against wealth and wealthy men per se. We are entitled to be prosperous, and our prosperity will only add to our greatness. It is impossible for a rich man's oligarchy to live in this free land. The people are the rulers, and no matter which party is in power, depend upon it the people will protect the republic from danger.

## VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE.

In Sunday's paper we printed a considerable number of letters from correspondents on various topics and we think that it was one of the most interesting features of that issue of the paper. We want correspondents to write as the spirit moves them and send their communications to The Times. We want to know what the people are thinking about. We want to make The Times the medium through which the people may communicate their views from one to another. After all a newspaper is nothing more than a medium of exchange. It collects news and views from far and wide and presents them from day to day to the public. If a citizen has a good idea it will do him only good so long as he keeps it locked up in his own brain. But if he will put it into form and send it to the newspaper he may thus communicate it to others and do good to others.

We therefore invite all persons who have good ideas, who feel disposed to talk about what they know, who feel inclined to make suggestions on any topic of the times to use our columns. We like the communications to be as brief as possible and we give our correspondents the hint that short communications, those which condense most into brief space, are the communications that are most generally read.

The editor does not pretend to know it all. He wants to print the views of the people as well as his own views, and he is always ready to print both sides of a question under discussion, only requiring that the correspondent shall be parliamentary, that he shall not take more than his fair allotment of space, and that he shall furnish the editor with his name. We do not require that the name shall be printed, but we do require that every communication published shall be accompanied with the name of the author, in token of his good faith. We urge, however, that correspondents will let their signatures appear. In some instances it is not judicious to print the name, and we do not require it. But as a rule the communication is more interesting and forceful when the name is signed.

## AN ERROR CORRECTED.

In Sunday's paper we printed a communication from a correspondent in which he politely requested that The Times would not refer to those who supported Mr. Bryan as Populists, Socialists and Anarchists. If our correspondent meant to say that The Times has thus designated all the supporters of Mr. Bryan he is sadly in error. Such a charge never entered our head. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of good Democrats, tried and true, supported Mr. Bryan, and we have no quarrel with them for so doing. They are neither Populists, nor Socialists, nor Anarchists, and it would be a gross slander thus to characterize them.

All that we said was that Mr. Bryan was supported in addition to Democrats by Populists and Free Silver Republicans, and by some Socialists, if not indeed by some Anarchists. There is no objection to the support of such voters, but we do insist that the Democratic party shall not make terms with them. We have protested against any alliance with them. We have said that the party should stand by

its own principles upon its own platform and put a sound Democrat at the head of the ticket. If Populists and Free Silver Republicans and others wish to vote with the party under those conditions, well and good. But the party invariably weakens itself and impairs its integrity when, for the sake of getting such votes, it compromises its principles and offers terms. We want to see the Democrats of this country get together. We want to let bygones be bygones. We want to abolish the term Gold Democrat and Silver Democrat and substitute Democrat. If all the true Democrats of this country, those who voted for Bryan and those who did not, will come together and make a good, sound Democratic platform there will be no need for the support of Populists and Free Silver Republicans and Socialists and Anarchists.

If Howitt, the Parisian whip, should win at the New York Horse Show, Howitt is your man.

We never understood how really wicked New York was until Croker had to leave it being too wicked for him.

Croker's pull in England is less than in New York. Lord Durham made Richard show his betting book. What wouldn't Bishop Potter give for a chance to have a peep into Croker's New York accounts.

The wish of the nihilists to see the Czar get the cold douche is at last gratified.

Exit the Princeton and Tammany chief. It's an off year for the Tigers.

James Mitchell, the pork packer, left \$500,000 to his green goods brother John. James saved wood while John "saw dust."

The automobile may be all the rage, but the horse has the show this week.

Three heavy frosts and a rain is a good rule for the farming business. The theatre people generally substitute the word walk no matter what the weather. (?)

The twenty-year-old youth in Boston who swallowed 17 drinks of whiskey in seven minutes while standing at a bar is a living still.

Now that the Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature those politicians who didn't tell all they know about the fate of the nation during the recent campaign will have a chance to resume the subject and push it along in the Capitol building.

That Nicaragua Canal scheme may get through in time to bring Aguinaldo through when he is captured.

The live issues in the Constitutional Convention may prove as dangerous to fool with as live wires.

Several physicians have announced that the Czar is improving, and can now wiggle his left leg without discomfort. It has probably been pulled.

Count de Cornulier, who shot his wife on the staircase to create a sensation, certainly succeeded, but it wasn't a very pleasant one for the Countess.

The Princeton Tigers are not the only ones who are having hard luck this year. The Tammany beast can sympathize with them.

Richard Croker says the movement by Tammany Hall against vice in New York "means business." And Dick will probably make it a profitable one for himself before the mill shuts down.

The New Kent man who devoured seven cases of wine, two bushels of potatoes, half a dozen hams, and a huge basket of bread while his wife was doing some shopping in Richmond was starting out fairly well towards getting his share of the full dinner pail.

Many ultra-fashionables at the New York Horse Show paid as much as \$500 for boxes in order to show their clothes, and the horses almost got lost in the shuffle when the automobiles showed up.

The Cabinet officers don't have very soft jobs about this time. After their daily duties are performed they have to work several hours overtime denying reports of their resignations.

It is true that women's clubs often punish the married men.

Old man Pettierew says he's been taking care of his reputation long enough. His reputation didn't do much for him when the returns came in.

It is now said that Lansdowne would make a good war minister in times of peace.

It is a significant fact that just as the crusade against vice in New York commences Mr. Croker sails for Europe.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Much has been said and written concerning the attitude of Samuel J. Tilden towards the silver question. In 1899 Mr. Tilden wrote a letter to Secretary Fairchild, in which he said:

"As to what would be the premium on gold if the Treasury should come to a silver basis in its receipts and payments, that is a matter of conjecture. In present market value, gold measured by silver is thirty-five per cent. higher than silver. I do not think that if gold and silver were to 'part company' the premium on gold would at once be nearly as large as that. Much would depend on the general opinion as to when the equality in market value between the two metals could or would be restored, and something upon the future cost of producing silver. Of course, gold would cease to circulate as currency, and would take its place among commodities, and be bought and sold like iron and wheat. The deficiency in the currency would probably be supplied by paper issues. But these questions are too speculative to be discussed or even stated with exactness in the future letter."

"It would be very desirable to bring both silver and gold into use as reserves for the basis of the currency, and as means of international exchanges, thereby doubling the quantity of money available for these purposes; but that object cannot be effected by action of the United States alone."

This letter is to be found in "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by John Elder, and leaves no doubt as to Mr. Tilden's views.

Mark Twain is still at it. Several of his novels have been made into plays, says the New York Sun, and he has assisted more or less in the process of dramatizing them; but he had never written an original play before his last trip to Europe. When he came back he brought a farce that is likely to be seen this season in New York. It deals with the experiences of a young artist who found no demand for his sketches during his lifetime. In order to create interest in them his friends spread abroad the report of his death, and he disappeared. Several managers have been in negotiation with Mr. Clemens and the friend who has undertaken to dispose of the play for him. The title of the piece has seemed too gloomy to a number of them. "Is He Dead?" Is the name of it, and in spite of their anxiety to control the work so famous a writer may have been a little slow in the thought of the posters inscribed with that melancholy phrase.

"Don't you think you could at least supply a sub-title?" suggested one of the managers to Mr. Clemens the other day. "The name you have selected is a little short and gloomy. Now, how about a sub-title?"

Mr. Clemens said nothing, but picked up a pencil and under the name on the manuscript wrote four words. When he handed the play back to his selected friend these were the words: "Is He Dead?—or William J. Bryan."

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SAMPLE of Warner's Safe Cure will be sent you by addressing Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., on a postal card and mentioning this paper.

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The recent campaign sufficed to demonstrate that there has been a remarkable growth of Republican sentiment among the more intelligent and progressive element in the South. With the introduction of a new spirit into the channels of Southern commerce and industry has, seemingly, come a revelation that the principles of the Democracy are no longer capable of successful application to the rapidly changing conditions which confront the South. That section which is included in the Cotton Belt has come to believe in the expansion and modernization of its varied interests. In the establishment of new industries to consume a large portion of its raw product and in constantly fostering its material well-being—Baltimore American.

But the menace of the Fifteenth Amendment is ever present.

## AFTERMATH.

A Washington correspondent says that the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution has forwarded to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt the preliminary papers for her admission to the society, asking her to accept the honor. The national presidency provided it were offered to her at the next Continental Congress. This has brought forth a storm of criticism from local members, who hold that in advance of the next Continental Congress the Board has exceeded its authority in offering the position, even tentatively, to any one.

Those who propose Mrs. Roosevelt for president general contend that this action is in the interest of the society, since, being a stranger, there is no personal feeling against her.

A few weeks before the election Charles Randolph, of Louisville, made a wager with Miss Anita Bertrand, putting himself against a two-pound box of candy that McKimley would not be re-elected. The wager was accepted and Randolph now stands ready to pay his loss. Miss Bertrand is opposed to the payment of the bet on a matrimonial basis on account of her daughter's youth.

"Sitting Mary," an eccentric woman, who for twelve years had been an inmate of the almshouse of Shelby county, Ala., died on Sunday. Thirty years ago she was a bright country girl and was courted by the village youth. One of them won her heart and lived here.

The woman took an oath that she never again would rise from her chair. This vow she practically kept to her death. After her parents died she was left with a small means, and refusing to stir abroad and work, the county was compelled to give her a home at the poorhouse.

There she remained twelve years, sitting in her chair day in and day out, singing to herself that her lover one day would come back to her.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Lincoln, Neb., says that Hon. Wm. J. Bryan has ceased giving interviews to newspapers and is only writing for pay. "I am not writing for the money," explained Mr. Bryan, "but I will not write without it. If I were to discuss subjects of importance I should wish to do so only after consideration and study, and I should wish to prepare a careful statement at my leisure, as I shall do with what I publish for a time."

## In Race for Keeps.

Capt. R. C. Marshall will run. He started after mature deliberation and with the advice of friends from all parts of the State, to run for Governor. That's what he is doing. That is what he will continue to do till he is elected. Hence his friends in this city are amused at the idea expressed in The Star's special dispatch of Wednesday from Richmond, concerning the candidacy of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, in which it was stated that he expected to profit by Capt. Marshall's candidacy. By claiming everything in sight Mr. Swanson's friends may boost a candidacy that is not practical, in other counties where boosting may be profitable or needed as the case may be. But unfounded stories can't affect the situation here. Capt. Marshall is running still, and Capt. Marshall is running still. The statements of Mr. Swanson's friends may have been intended for one or another purpose. For whatever particular purpose they may have been intended, that purpose only accomplishes a rock-horse effect. It makes Capt. Marshall's friends more

determined to use every honorable means to break the syndicate succession and put a tideswater representative in the Governor's chair.—Portsmouth Star.

## He's All Right.

The Public Ledger entirely agrees with the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg Independent in its estimate of the value of the services of Mr. W. D. Chesterman in the approaching State Convention. Mr. Chesterman is one of the best equipped men in the State, and the citizens of Richmond would make no mistake in sending him to the Convention. The correspondent of our Petersburg contemporary says:

Mr. W. D. Chesterman, editor of the Dispatch, is spoken of for one of Richmond's delegates to the Convention. He has had a long experience as an editor and is familiar with the constitutions of the various States and would make a safe and conservative member. His advice is often sought by his party's leaders on great questions that often come up for solution.—Norfolk Ledger.

## MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS.

Rev. Dr. Bohrer, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing catarrhs, but we have enjoyed freedom from this agonizing malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after its first application. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Co., opposite Postoffice; Polk Minor Drug Co., corner Ninth and Main Streets."

## MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe and all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite postoffice, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

## WINTER TOURISTS' RATES VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces the sale of Winter Tourist Tickets at reduced rates to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Cuba and Nassau resorts. Tickets on sale November 1, 1900, to April 2, 1901, good for return passage until May 3, 1901. Service from Florida to Nassau, N. P., commences January 16, 1901. The Atlantic Coast Line offers unsurpassed facilities for the tourist travel. The route is via Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and "Florida and West India Special" and "Florida and West India Limited." Quick line to Augusta, Macon and Middle Georgia. Double daily service. Through trains. Through Pullman cars. And obtainable with first-class sleeping-car reservations, etc., apply to RICHMOND TRANSFER CO., No. 905 East Main Street. W. STEELE, Traveling Agent. Office of the Company. No. 838 East Main Street. C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent.

## GREAT LUCK OF AN EDITOR.

"For two years all efforts to cure Zecum in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kan., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c. at Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite postoffice.

## FOOT-BALL.

VIRGINIA vs. CAROLINA.  
At Norfolk November 24th. Only \$1.25 Round Trip.

Via Norfolk and Western Railway.  
For the accommodation of its patrons in Richmond who desire to witness the great game of football between the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina, at Norfolk, November 24th, the Norfolk and Western Railway will, on the date named, sell round-trip tickets to Norfolk for \$1.25, good on the Norfolk Limited, leaving Norfolk 11:20 A. M., and good returning on train leaving Norfolk 7:30 P. M., which will carry through coaches, arriving in Richmond 9:30 P. M.; also good on Richmond Limited, leaving Norfolk 1:20 P. M., arriving in Richmond 6:30 P. M. The "Only All-Rail Line." No change of cars. For further information apply at company's office, No. 838 East Main Street. John E. Wagner, City Passenger Agent; C. H. Bosley, District Passenger Agent.

## THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's Little Pink Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite postoffice.

## LAYING CORNER-STONE.

Monument to Confederate Soldiers, Smithville, Va., November 22, 1900.  
For the above occasion, Southern Railway will sell from Danville, Richmond and all intermediate ticket stations to Drab's Branch, Va., and return, special round-trip tickets, for November 21st, 22nd, with return November 24th. C. W. WESTBURY, T. P. A.

## SPREAD LIKE WILD-FIRE.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Louisville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling Bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, cleanses the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 25 cents. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite postoffice."

## SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY 1,000 MILE BOOKS are sold for \$25, and will be accepted for passage from Washington, D. C., to the Florida line, including all lines in the system. The S. A. L. R. Y. also sell a 2,000 Mile Book good between Richmond and Atlanta, Richmond and Columbia, S. C., Portsmouth Va., and Columbia and Atlanta, and between Wilmington and Charlotte and all points. The S. A. L. R. Y. is now offering a double daily service of Richmond for Atlanta and all points South, and to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, and all Florida points. The trains operated over this system have no smoking, and every day the courtesy is extended to make the travel comfortable. For information concerning schedules, rates, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to C. W. Morris, Depot Ticket Agent, C. & O. Depot, Richmond Transfer Co., 905 East Main Street, or Z. P. SMITH, District Passenger Agent, 836 East Main Street.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that telephone communications can be had over its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Wakefield, Va.; Appomattox, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Crewe, Va.; and New Market, Va.; and with Richmond, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

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"MILITANT" the STRAIGHT-FRONT Style of THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" Corset is unexcelled in quality, durability, comfort and fashion.

Turn them over and see how they're made. All seams run around the body.

For sale by all dealers throughout the United States. A handsome catalogue mailed free on application to Geo. C. Batcheller & Co., 345 B'way, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRY GOODS STORES.

## FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Daughter of Martin Hanley Given Refuge From Want.

## DIAMONDS SEIZED BY OFFICERS.

Horse Show Luncheon on Sunday Furnishes Pastors With Theme for Discussion on Sabbath-Breaking. Death of Miss Edith Booth.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Homelass and friendless, Jane Burns, daughter of a man who, as the "right-hand-man" of "Boss" Tweed, acquired a fortune, kept from view, and disappeared, a wide and open house, and dispersed a large and generous hospitality. She was found, last night, at Bellevue Hospital. Her father was Martin Hanley, officially a coroner, and a political power in the old Seventh Ward, and also the friend and confidante of William Tweed. She was found, wandering in the street, by a policeman, who saw that she was weeping. He could not understand her incoherent explanation of her identity, but saw that she was in need of help. He took her to St. Vincent's Hospital, near by, and asked for her medical aid. She received under the stimulants administered, and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital.

Answering the usual questions, she said she was sixty years old, a widow and was born in Ireland. She had no home and had no friends to be notified in case of her death. She told the physicians of the prominence once enjoyed by her father and of the waning fortunes that followed his death. Nothing of his wealth was left. She supported herself by needlework, made a poor man whose death left her still poorer, and she again had recourse to sewing. Her failing strength of late had taken away her ability to earn her livelihood with her fingers, and some time ago she was dispossessed for non-payment of rent.

A patient suffering the ill of "senility," the aged woman was admitted to the hospital.

MISS EDITH BOOTH, an actress, who was formerly connected with Marie Brodsky's company, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from injuries received in a runaway accident, on Sunday a week ago. Since the accident she had been moved from two other hospitals.

Miss Booth was accompanied, on the Sunday in question, by Norton Stetson, a wealthy cigar manufacturer, of No. 164 Fifth Avenue, and James P. McQuaid, 97 No. 163 Fifth Avenue. They were driving in Mr. McQuaid's runabout, through Central Park, in the evening, when the horse became frightened and they were thrown into Lexington Avenue, and ran away, throwing out the occupants of the vehicle. The men were uninjured, but Miss Booth struck her head upon the curb and became unconscious.

She was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where her case was diagnosed as alcoholism and a scalp wound. As alcoholic cases are not treated at that hospital, the actress was taken to Bellevue Hospital Tuesday morning, where she was placed in the alcoholic ward.

At the request of her friends, she was again moved, within forty-eight hours, to St. Vincent's Hospital as a private patient. Her case was there diagnosed as cerebral hemorrhage, or fracture of the skull. Her condition became rapidly worse and her strength gradually ebb'd until yesterday evening, when she died.

By order of a Coroner's physician, the body will be taken to-day to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be performed to decide definitely the cause of death. The Coroner's physician who was in charge of the case, when asked yesterday how it happened, that a woman should suffer from cerebral hemorrhage, had been moved around so much, said: